

POSITIONS AND AREAS OF SUN SPOTS—Continued

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Date	Eastern standard time	Mount Wilson group No.	Heliographic				Observatory	Date	Eastern standard time	Heliographic				Observatory				
			Difference in longitude	Longitude	Latitude	Distance from center of disk				Area of spot or group	Spot count	Plate quality						
1939 Aug. 25..	h m 11 51	6581	•	•	•	•	VG	Mt. Wilson.	1939 Aug. 30..	h m 11 0	6588	•	•	G	U. S. Naval.			
		6582	-42	30	-13	56				6582	+26	32	-8	27	12			
		6579	-3	69	+13	7				6579	+66	72	+13	64	194			
		6580	-2	70	-21	27				6580	(6)	(+7)			2,398	133		
		6583	+30	102	-13	36				6583								
		6576	+42	114	+13	41				6576								
		6577	+46	118	-32	50				6577								
		6576	+52	124	+13	61				6576								
Aug. 26..	11 40		(72)	(+7)						1,338	66							
		6585	-73	345	-17	70	VG	U. S. Naval.		6591	-81	272	+5	81	145	1	VG	
		6584	-60	358	+7	20				6587	-41	312	-8	43	145	13	Do.	
		(*)	-55	3	-5	54				6586	-15	338	-8	20	194	14		
		6581	-34	2°	-12	37				6586	-9	344	-8	16	194	45		
		6582	-28	30	-13	33				6585	-6	347	-15	22	2,036	74		
		6579	+10	68	+13	12				6589	0	353	+7	0	12	3		
		6580	+13	71	-21	29				6588	+3	356	+29	23	12	4		
		6576	+53	111	+16	53				6588	+7	0	+27	24	48	5		
		6576	+55	113	+12	35				6590	+44	37	-5	45	6	1		
Aug. 27..	9 14	6577	+59	117	-32	65	VG	Mt. Wilson.		6576	+79	124	+12	64	582	10		
Aug. 28..	11 4	6586	-67	340	-9	68	F	Do.		6586	-67	1,926	143					
		6585	-60	347	-17	62				6581	-22	25	-12	145	25			
		6584	-47	0	+7	47				6582	-16	31	-12	25	97			
		6581	-22	25	-12	27				6579	+23	70	+13	22	145	9		
		6582	-16	31	-12	25				6576	+66	113	+12	65	97	4		
		6579	+23	70	+13	22				6577	+69	116	-32	73	97	5		
		6576	+79	126	+12	77				6576	+79	126	+12	77	368	6		
Aug. 29..	11 0	6587	-80	312	-8	79	VG	U. S. Naval.		6587	-80	1,175	101					
		6586	-52	340	-9	53				6585	-47	345	-16	50	583	48		
		6585	-47	345	-16	50				6581	-9	23	-12	19	48	18		
		6581	-9	23	-12	19				6582	-2	30	-11	17	12	8		
		6582	-2	30	-11	17				6579	+37	69	+13	37	121	6		
		6579	+37	69	+13	37				6576	+80	112	+12	78	73	3		
Aug. 30..	11 0		(32)	(+7)			G	Do.										
		6587	-67	212	-8	65				6585	-61	318	+14	72	24	4		
		(*)	-61	318	+14	72				6586	-43	336	-16	47	12	1		
		6585	-43	336	-16	47				6588	-35	344	-8	36	145	13		
		6586	-42	337	-9	43				6588	-33	346	-16	39	1,212	55		
		6588	-35	344	-8	36				6585	-33	346	-16	39	1,212	55		
		6581	-7	26	-12	19				6581	-7	26	-12	19	48	8		
		6581	+11	30	-9	18				6581	+11	30	-9	18	12	2		
		6579	+62	71	+13	52				6579	+62	71	+13	52	104	3		
Aug. 30..	11 0		(19)	(+7)			G	Do.										
		6587	-53	313	-8	52				6586	-28	338	-9	32	212	3		
		6586	-23	343	-8	26				6586	-23	343	-8	26	242	22		
		6585	-18	348	-16	27				6585	-18	348	-16	27	1,454	70		
		6589	-13	353	+7	12				6589	-13	353	+7	12	36	7		
		6589	-8	358	+7	8				6589	-8	358	+7	8	24	5		

AEROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

[Aerological Division, D. M. Little, in charge]

By B. FRANCIS DASHIELL

Upper-air observations made during August by airplanes and radiosonde are given in tables 1 and 1a, respectively, while those made by pilot balloons are shown in tables 2 and 3. The resultant winds, as well as the mean free-air pressures and temperatures, are shown on charts VIII, IX, X and XI. Isentropic data are given on chart XII and the mean altitudes of the identified tropopause are shown in table 4. Detailed explanations of these charts and tables will be found in the January 1939 issue of the **MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW**.

Table 1 shows that airplane observations are made at 7 stations in the United States. These observations failed to indicate any unusual pressure, temperature or humidity means for August. The highest temperatures prevailed at 1.5, 3, 4 and 5 kilometers on the Pacific coast (Seattle,

Wash., and San Diego, Calif.). Mean pressure was highest over Pensacola, Fla., at 1.5 and 3 kilometers, and over San Diego, Calif., at 4 and 5 kilometers. Humidities were highest over Lakehurst, N. J., and Washington, D. C., and lowest over Seattle, Wash.

The radiosonde observations given in table 1a, as well as the airplane flights in table 1, show that below-zero mean temperatures were not encountered until nearly 5 kilometers was reached over all stations, except Miami, Fla. At 5 kilometers lowest mean temperatures occurred over Billings, Mont. (-5.3° C.), while the highest was over Miami, Fla. ($+0.8^{\circ}$ C.). But above 5 kilometers, where all observations are made by radiosonde (table 1a), the lowest mean temperatures were found at the 16-kilometer level, except at 15 kilometers over Omaha, Nebr.,

and 17 kilometers at San Juan, P. R. Mean minimum temperatures for August were found over El Paso, Tex. (-72.1° C.), San Juan, P. R. (-70.2° C.), Albuquerque, N. Mex. (-70.1° C.), and Phoenix, Ariz. (-70.0° C.). These were slightly lower than the minima recorded at more northern stations during the current month as well as in August 1938. Individual radicsonde observations showed that temperatures colder than -75.0° C. were recorded over San Juan, P. R., Washington, D. C., El Paso, Tex., and Albuquerque, N. Mex.

August resultant-wind directions and forces, based on 5 a. m. (Eastern standard time) observations made at 1.5 and 3 kilometers, and 5 p. m. observations at 4 and 5 kilometers, are shown on charts VIII, IX, X and XI, respectively. West of the Mississippi practically all pilot-balloon stations reached maximum altitudes of 10 kilometers or more, while 20 percent of all stations in the United States reported individual ascents that exceeded 15 kilometers. In the latter group many of these stations were located along a belt reaching from Texas to North Dakota. At Abilene, Tex., and Omaha, Nebr., individual flights exceeded 20 kilometers, and over Florida, eastern Colorado, Wyoming and Montana, all stations reached 15 kilometers or more. East of the Mississippi, except in Florida and a portion of the Ohio Valley, New England and the middle Atlantic States area, maximum altitudes for August failed to exceed 10 kilometers. The 13th and 14th of the month appeared favorable for high observations in the West, and the 15th and 17th in the East.

Individual wind speeds encountered during August above 15 kilometers were not unusual. The greater wind velocities were confined to the lower levels, as shown in table 3. Highest velocities reported between 15 and 26 kilometers were: 27, 18, 10, 15, 21, 17, 11, 14, 12, 13, 14 and 20 meters per second, respectively. A number of these observations indicated that winds having easterly components existed above 15 kilometers. This was particularly true above Abilene, Tex., between 16 and 26 kilometers. Upper-air wind observations covering the Southeast and Gulf States, as well as New Mexico, Arizona and southern California, showed that easterly winds persisted at the maximum altitudes reached. Similar conditions also were observed farther north, over Omaha, Nebr., and Huron, S. Dak.

The 5 a. m. (Eastern standard time) resultant-wind directions at 1.5 kilometers, as shown on chart VIII, were southwesterly over the greater portion of the United States. However, northwesterly winds were recorded over Atlanta, Ga., Birmingham, Ala., and Jackson, Miss., which appeared to be indications of the belt of northwesterly winds existing above at 3, 4, and 5 kilometers. Southeasterly winds prevailed over southern Texas, but directions were somewhat confused over the Pacific States, where velocities were light. Rather high resultant velocities were noted at 1.5 kilometers over the East, except for an area embracing Atlanta, Ga., Birmingham, Ala., Mobile, Ala., and New Orleans, La. High resultant velocities were recorded over Texas and Oklahoma; the extreme for the United States being 9.3 meters per second at Amarillo, Tex. Very low velocities of 1 meter per second or less were reported from the Pacific Northwest and southern California.

At 3 kilometers the resultant winds, based on 5 a. m. observations and shown on chart IX, indicated considerable change from those at 1.5 kilometers (chart VIII). A wide belt of northwesterly winds stretched across the country diagonally from Montana to Georgia, while westerly winds prevailed generally over the Northeast and the central Rocky Mountain region. Elsewhere

southerly and southwesterly winds occurred, except southeasterly over Texas and Key West, Fla. A sharp line of demarcation between these southeasterly and northwesterly winds was located over northern and eastern Texas and western Louisiana. The resultant velocities over the south-central States, which were greatest at 1.5 kilometers, became the lowest for the country at 3 kilometers. High wind velocities occurred along the northern border, reaching maximum speeds of 7.5 and 8.2 meters per second at Havre, Mont., and Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., respectively. Relatively high velocities were noted over the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, the far Northwest, the Dakotas and the northeastern States.

Chart X shows the resultant winds at 4 kilometers, but based on 5 p. m. (Eastern standard time) observations. As also shown on chart IX for 3 kilometers, the belt of northwesterly winds stretching across the country to the Gulf coast and Georgia was flanked by a smaller area of southeasterly winds over Texas. Southwesterly winds occurred over the far West, the Southeast, and New England. Resultant velocities were highest over the north-central States from Montana to Michigan, and for the entire country over Des Moines, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebr. (9.8 and 10.0 meters per second, respectively).

At 5 kilometers, as shown on chart XI, the predominating winds over most of the United States came from the northwest quadrant, except along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, Florida, southern Texas, and Arizona. Winds from the northeast quadrant occurred over a narrow belt from Abilene, Tex., to Birmingham, Ala. Easterly resultant winds persisted over southern Texas at 5 kilometers and continued in individual cases to 26 kilometers. Resultant velocities at 5 kilometers were high over the northern and eastern sections of the United States except in the far Northwest and lower Great Lakes region. The extreme Southwest reported low resultant velocities, being less than 1 meter per second at Winslow, Ariz. The highest velocities occurred over Havre, Mont. (11.0 meters per second), Bismarck, N. Dak. (11.0 meters per second), Fargo, N. Dak. (11.3 meters per second), and Des Moines, Iowa (10.7 meters per second). Velocities were somewhat lower over the East, ranging from 10.5 meters per second at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and 8.8 meters per second at Detroit, Mich., to 7.9 meters per second at Albany, N. Y.

Comparing the 5 a. m. August resultant-wind directions and velocities at 1.5 and 3 kilometers with 5 a. m. normals for 24 stations in the United States, it was found that large variations occurred over Medford, Oreg. (departure of 147° by a clockwise rotation from normal), Atlanta, Ga. (37° clockwise), and Nashville, Tenn. (25° counterclockwise), at 1.5 kilometers; and over Oklahoma City, Okla. (68° clockwise), Houston, Tex. (41° clockwise), and Billings, Mont. (40° clockwise), at 3 kilometers. Normal current directions were noted over Oklahoma City, Okla., at 1.5 kilometers, and Atlanta, Ga., St. Louis, Mo., and Fargo, N. Dak., at 3 kilometers. Departures from normal at 1.5 kilometers were by counterclockwise rotations, except over the Gulf and southeastern States and the far Northwest and Pacific coast where the departures were clockwise. At 3 kilometers all current departures of direction from normal by counterclockwise rotations were confined to the north-central and northeastern States.

Resultant velocities for August were less than normal at 1.5 kilometers over the entire country, except Billings, Mont., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and Oklahoma City, Okla. Outstanding negative departures occurred along the north Atlantic coast (Washington, D. C., -2.3 meters per second, and Boston, Mass., -2.2 meters per second), while Chicago, Ill., and Houston, Tex., showed normal

resultant velocities during August. At 3 kilometers velocities were less than normal except on the Pacific coast (Seattle, Wash., +1.3 meters per second) and along a belt extending from the Southwest to St. Louis, Mo. (+1.2 meters per second). The greatest negative velocity departure occurred at Boston, Mass. (-5.0 meters per second), while the largest positive departure was noted at Oklahoma City, Okla. (+1.5 meters per second). August resultant velocities at 3 kilometers over Atlanta, Ga., and Billings, Mont., were normal.

Although normal winds have been computed from morning observations only, a comparison of the 5 p. m. winds for August with corresponding 5 a. m. normals indicated that the departures in direction at 4 kilometers were by clockwise rotations over the Southwest and Southeast at 5 kilometers. Large departures of current direction from normal were noted at Oklahoma City, Okla. (139° counterclockwise), Houston, Tex. (124° counterclockwise), and Atlanta, Ga. (40° clockwise), at 4 kilometers; and over Albuquerque, N. Mex. (163° clockwise), Oklahoma City, Okla. (82° counterclockwise), and Houston, Tex. (153° counterclockwise), at 5 kilometers. The 5 p. m. resultant wind velocities for August were less than normal at 4 kilometers, except over the Central States at 4 kilometers; and greater than normal everywhere except over Seattle, Wash., Houston, Tex., and Cincinnati, Ohio, at 5 kilometers.

When the 5 p. m. winds for August were compared with the 5 a. m. normals for all levels above the surface up to 5 kilometers at 19 selected stations, it was found that Cincinnati, Ohio, Omaha, Nebr., Chicago, Ill., Fargo, N. Dak., and Nashville, Tenn. (in the same general area), had wind directions that were nearly normal. The greatest departures were noted over the West, being centered at Albuquerque, N. Mex., Salt Lake City, Utah., Seattle, Wash., Billings, Mont., Oakland, Calif., and Cheyenne, Wyo. At Albuquerque, N. Mex., the current

winds departed by 71°, 22°, 126°, 116°, and 163° with clockwise rotations from normal at 2, 2.5, 3, 4, and 5 kilometers, respectively, and at Salt Lake City, Utah, by 150°, 120°, 154°, 42°, 26°, and 22°, by clockwise rotations, at 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 4, and 5 kilometers, respectively. Resultant velocities that were less than normal were outstanding at Fargo, N. Dak., Cincinnati, Ohio, Houston, Tex., Salt Lake City, Utah, St. Louis, Mo., and Washington, D. C., at all levels, but at Medford, Oreg., and Oakland, Calif., departures were greater than normal.

Table 2 shows the 5 p. m. (Eastern standard time) resultant winds for all levels where computed. Comparing these for 1.5 kilometers with the winds at 5 a. m. (Eastern standard time) for August it was noted that the 5 p. m. wind directions turned away from the morning winds by clockwise rotations over the East, Southeast, and central Rocky Mountains. Elsewhere the afternoon directions showed diurnal changes by assuming counterclockwise rotations from the morning directions. However, at 3 kilometers, the 5 p. m. winds having counterclockwise departures from the 5 a. m. directions were located over the lower Mississippi valley, the Northeast and the far Northwest. At 1.5 kilometers the 5 p. m. resultant-wind velocities over the country were lighter than those occurring in the morning except in the Northwest, but at 3 kilometers the afternoon velocities were higher at all places except over the Great Lakes region, the south Atlantic coast, and Texas.

Table 3 shows the maximum individual wind velocities during August. The wind speed of 40.4 meters per second over Wichita, Kans., was the highest to be reported from below 2.5 kilometers during recent years. The maximum velocities over Ely, Nev., and Huron, S. Dak. (40.7 and 58.0 m. p. s., respectively), between 2.5 and 5 kilometers, and above 5 kilometers, respectively, were the lowest wind speeds recorded in those levels during the preceding 12 months.

TABLE 1.—Mean free-air barometric pressures (*P.*) in mb., temperatures (*T.*) in ° C., and relative humidities (*R. H.*) in percent obtained by airplanes during August 1939

Stations and elevations in meters above sea level	Altitude (meters) m. s. l.																											
	Surface				500			1,000			1,500			2,000			2,500			3,000			4,000			5,000		
	Number of observations	Pressure	Temperature	Relative humidity																								
Billings, Mont. (1,090 m.)	31	892	17.0	48	86	904	22.3	54	851	20.6	39	803	17.4	39	757	13.7	40	712	9.8	42	631	2.1	48	556	-5.3	52		
Coco Solo, C. Z. ¹ (15 m.)	27	1,009	26.5	92	956	24.6	86	904	22.3	54	853	19.9	53	804	17.8	74	759	15.5	72	715	13.2	64	634	7.8	66	—		
Lakehurst, N. J. ¹ (39 m.)	26	1,010	21.4	90	957	22.4	74	904	20.0	71	853	16.9	75	804	14.3	71	758	11.9	66	714	9.1	64	632	4.0	55	559	-1.1	45
Norfolk, Va. ¹ (10 m.)	27	1,016	23.0	59	961	23.1	69	907	20.2	70	856	17.1	71	807	14.1	70	760	11.0	66	716	7.9	66	634	2.2	63	559	-3.6	56
Pearl Harbor, T. H. ¹ (6 m.)	31	1,014	23.4	77	958	20.5	78	904	16.5	81	853	13.9	77	803	12.1	64	757	11.0	43	713	8.9	32	630	2.3	24	—	—	—
Pensacola, Fla. ¹ (13 m.)	26	1,015	22.7	97	960	23.7	69	906	20.5	65	855	17.7	62	806	14.9	59	760	12.2	54	716	9.4	53	634	3.9	50	560	-1.4	47
St. Thomas, V. I. ¹ (8 m.)	31	1,016	28.2	76	962	24.2	90	908	21.3	46	857	18.3	82	809	15.7	80	762	13.2	74	718	10.6	66	636	5.3	58	562	-0.2	54
San Diego, Calif. ¹ (10 m.)	31	1,011	21.2	81	956	19.0	84	903	24.3	49	852	25.1	33	805	22.6	33	759	19.0	34	716	15.9	37	635	7.0	43	561	-1.2	46
Seattle, Wash. ¹ (10 m.)	24	1,016	18.8	65	961	15.8	66	906	16.1	51	855	14.6	48	805	12.8	33	758	10.2	30	713	8.0	28	630	2.1	24	557	-4.6	30
Spokane, Wash. (507 m.)	31	945	16.1	46	—	—	—	902	22.1	34	851	19.2	32	803	15.4	34	757	11.5	38	712	8.3	25	630	1.5	36	558	-5.5	40

¹ Navy.

Observations taken about 4 a. m. 75th meridian time, except by Navy stations along the Pacific coast and Hawaii where they are taken at dawn.
NOTE.—None of the means included in this table are based on less than 15 surface or 5 standard-level observations.

TABLE 1a.—Mean free-air barometric pressures ($P.$) in mb., temperatures (T) in °C., and relative humidities ($R. H.$) in percent obtained by radiosondes during August 1939

Altitude (meters) m. s. l.	Stations and elevations in meters above sea level																								
	Albuquerque, N. Mex. (1,620 m.)			Denver, Colo. (1,616 m.)			Ely, Nev. (1,194 m.)			Nashville, Tenn. (130 m.)			Oakland, Calif. (2 m.)			Oklahoma City, Okla. (391 m.)			Omaha, Nebr. (300 m.)						
	Number of obser- vations	Pressure	Temperature	Relative humidity	Number of obser- vations	Pressure	Temperature	Relative humidity	Number of obser- vations	Pressure	Temperature	Relative humidity	Number of obser- vations	Pressure	Temperature	Relative humidity	Number of obser- vations	Pressure	Temperature	Relative humidity					
Surface	31	841	20.2	56	31	841	16.6	58	31	812	13.8	48	31	994	21.1	87	31	1,014	14.7	86	31	968	22.8	74	
500.														31	958	22.4	74	31	956	24.0	67	31	857	20.4	63
1,000.														31	904	20.1	73	31	904	23.2	55	31	904	19.8	60
1,500.														31	853	17.1	77	31	853	21.1	56	31	852	17.6	57
2,000.	31	804	19.5	51	31	804	17.9	50	31	804	16.9	44	31	805	14.3	76	31	804	18.8	24	31	804	15.1	53	
2,500.	31	759	17.0	50	31	758	15.8	48	31	758	17.7	37	31	758	11.4	71	31	758	16.0	21	31	757	12.2	54	
3,000.	31	715	13.6	52	31	715	12.5	48	31	715	14.1	36	31	714	8.8	64	31	714	12.7	20	31	713	9.3	53	
4,000.	31	634	5.8	53	31	633	5.2	49	31	633	5.8	39	31	632	3.4	56	31	634	5.8	19	31	632	2.7	55	
5,000.	31	561	-1.7	64	31	560	-2.7	54	31	560	-2.7	49	31	558	-2.4	49	31	560	-1.3	19	30	559	-3.8	55	
6,000.	31	494	-8.2	64	31	492	-10.0	56	31	493	-9.9	52	31	491	-5.3	44	31	493	-8.1	19	30	494	-8.1	48	
7,000.	30	433	-14.2	63	31	432	-16.7	51	31	432	-16.0	47	31	432	-14.9	39	31	433	-15.1	19	30	434	-14.2	43	
8,000.	30	379	-21.4	61	30	377	-23.7	45	31	378	-23.1	45	30	377	-21.8	36	31	378	-22.4	18	30	379	-21.2	41	
9,000.	30	330	-29.1	59	30	328	-31.4	45	31	328	-31.1	43	30	329	-29.2	35	30	329	-30.2	17	29	330	-28.5	43	
10,000.	30	287	-36.8	57	29	285	-39.1	46	31	285	-39.0	41	30	285	-36.9	34	31	286	-38.2	17	29	287	-36.3	43	
11,000.	30	248	-44.3	57	29	245	-47.0	51	31	248	-46.7	50	30	248	-44.3	51	31	246	-45.4	29	248	-43.5	46.5		
12,000.	29	213	-52.0	57	29	211	-53.7	51	30	211	-53.1	51	30	212	-51.0	51	31	212	-51.1	29	210	-52.9	57		
13,000.	29	182	-59.0	57	29	180	-58.9	50	30	180	-58.4	51	30	181	-58.3	53	31	182	-56.0	27	183	-57.6	57		
14,000.	29	154	-64.8	57	27	153	-62.4	52	30	153	-61.6	51	29	155	-60.7	51	31	154	-60.4	27	156	-62.7	57		
15,000.	29	131	-69.0	57	26	130	-63.6	50	30	130	-63.9	51	26	131	-64.2	54	30	132	-63.4	27	133	-66.0	60		
16,000.	29	111	-70.1	57	25	111	-64.6	50	30	111	-64.0	51	26	112	-65.2	55	30	112	-65.0	27	111	-61.5	55		
17,000.	28	94	-67.5	57	24	94	-64.1	51	29	94	-62.7	51	25	95	-65.1	51	29	95	-64.7	24	95	-65.8	58		
18,000.	25	80	-64.8	57	22	79	-62.4	51	27	80	-60.9	51	23	80	-64.4	51	27	81	-63.1	22	81	-64.0	58		
19,000.	18	67	-62.2	57	16	67	-60.7	51	25	68	-58.9	51	21	69	-62.3	51	23	69	-61.5	19	68	-58.7	57		
20,000.	9	57	-59.5	57	12	57	-59.0	50	15	58	-58.7	51	18	58	-60.8	50	20	58	-59.5	14	58	-60.5	57		
21,000.	5	48	-57.6	57	8	48	-57.3	50	15	49	-58.7	51	16	50	-57.9	51	6	50	-59.0	11	49	-56.1	56		
22,000.					5	41	-56.3	51				9	42	-57.0	51	11	43	-56.7		5	42	-54.8	54		
23,000.													6	35	-55.0	51	7	37	-55.2						

Altitude (meters) m. s. l.	Stations and elevations in meters above sea level																							
	Phoenix, Ariz. (339 m.)			El Paso, Tex. (1,193 m.)			San Juan, P. R. (18 m.)			Washington, D. C. (7 m.)			Atlanta, Ga. (298 m.)			Joliet, Ill. (178 m.)			Miami, Fla. (4 m.)					
	Number of obser- vations	Pressure	Temperature	Relative humidity	Number of obser- vations	Pressure	Temperature	Relative humidity	Number of obser- vations	Pressure	Temperature	Relative humidity	Number of obser- vations	Pressure	Temperature	Relative humidity	Number of obser- vations	Pressure	Temperature	Relative humidity				
Surface	30	971	28.8	54	31	892	22.3	57	31	1,013	24.8	88	30	1,014	21.9	87	31	981	21.5	92	31	994	17.1	92
500.	30	954	29.5	49	30	902	28.8	43	31	959	23.1	87	30	959	21.8	85	31	958	20.7	72	31	960	24.0	83
1,000.	30	902	28.8	43	30	853	25.4	42	31	905	20.0	84	30	905	19.0	72	31	904	18.7	66	31	906	21.4	78
1,500.	30	853	21.5	45	31	852	22.9	53	31	854	17.0	80	30	853	15.9	73	31	854	16.6	65	31	856	18.9	73
2,000.	30	805	21.5	45	31	801	20.1	52	31	805	14.7	73	30	804	13.0	69	31	805	13.7	77	31	803	12.8	72
2,500.	30	759	17.8	48	31	758	16.7	54	31	759	12.5	65	30	758	10.2	61	31	759	10.6	75	31	756	10.2	58
3,000.	30	716	14.1	53	31	715	13.0	58	31	715	9.8	61	30	713	7.3	57	31	714	7.7	73	31	712	7.7	65
4,000.	30	635	6.5	59	31	631	5.4	65	31	633	4.4	56	30	631	2.0	58	31	632	1.8	65	31	636	6.4	60
5,000.	30	562	-1.3	66	31	561	-1.3	63	31	560	-1.4	47	30	557	-3.2	57	31	558	-3.4	41	31	562	0.8	58
6,000.	29	494	-7.1	67	31	494	-8.8	57	31	493	-8.9	42	30	490	-8.8	53	31	491	-9.0	57	29	489	-9.7	55
7,000.	29	435	-13.1	61	31	434	-12.7	51	31	433	-13.8	42	30	430	-14.7	49	31	431	-15.4	52	29	429	-16.2	45
8,000.	29	380	-19.5	56	31	380	-19.5	47	31	379	-20.8	42	30	376	-20.9	45	31	377	-22.4	50	28	375	-23.5	43
9,000.	29	332	-26.9	52	31	332	-26.8	45	31	330	-28.0	42	28	328	-28.0	42	31	328	-29.9	49	28	326	-31.1	42
10,000.	29	288	-34.9	50	31	288	-34.8	44	31	286	-35.6	41	27	285	-35.5	39	31	284	-37.6	48	27	285	-38.6	60
11,000.	29	249	-42.7	51	31	249	-43.1	47	31	247	-43.1	47	26	246	-43.3	31	245	-44.9	46	26	244	-45.9	50	
12,000.	29	215	-50.2	52	30	214	-50.2	52	31	213	-50.2	52	26	212	-50.6	51	31	211	-51.9	52	26	209	-52.1	50
13,000.	29	184	-57.2	52	30	183	-57.8	51	31	182	-56.9	44	181	-56.1	51	31	180	-58.0	52	23	179	-55.8	50	
14,000.	29	156	-64.2	52	30	156	-64.6	51	31	155	-63.7	51	21	154	-60.8	51	31	153	-63.4	52	22	153</		

TABLE 1a.—Mean free-air barometric pressures (P) in mb., temperatures (T) in °C., and relative humidities ($R. H.$) in percent obtained by radiosondes during August 1939—Continued
LATE REPORTS FOR APRIL AND MAY, 1939

Altitude (meters) m. s. l.	Boston, Mass. ¹								Altitude (meters) m. s. l.	Boston, Mass. ¹								
	April 1939 ²				May 1939					April 1939 ²				May 1939				
	Number of observations	Pressure	Temperature	Relative humidity	Number of observations	Pressure	Temperature	Relative humidity		Number of observations	Pressure	Temperature	Relative humidity	Number of observations	Pressure	Temperature	Relative humidity	
Surface	27	1,013	4.4	76	31	1,013	11.1	76	11,000	20	226	-53.5	-----	25	232	-52.4	-----	
500	27	955	2.8	76	31	957	10.6	72	12,000	18	193	-55.4	-----	23	199	-55.5	-----	
1,000	27	898	1.7	71	31	901	9.4	63	13,000	14	165	-56.1	-----	22	170	-56.6	-----	
1,500	27	843	0.5	70	31	848	7.2	61	14,000	13	141	-55.2	-----	22	145	-56.7	-----	
2,000	27	792	-1.4	67	30	798	4.2	61	15,000	12	120	-54.7	-----	22	124	-56.1	-----	
2,500	27	744	-3.3	61	30	750	1.2	61	16,000	11	102	-54.5	-----	19	106	-55.7	-----	
3,000	27	698	-5.4	57	30	705	-1.4	60	17,000	10	87	-53.9	-----	18	91	-55.1	-----	
4,000	26	614	-10.5	52	30	621	-6.9	56	18,000	8	75	-54.4	-----	15	78	-53.9	-----	
5,000	26	538	-15.7	50	30	545	-12.2	48	19,000	6	64	-53.7	-----	14	68	-52.5	-----	
6,000	26	471	-22.7	49	30	478	-18.7	44	20,000	5	54	-53.1	-----	13	57	-51.1	-----	
7,000	25	410	-29.8	49	29	417	-25.6	42	21,000					13	49	-49.2	-----	
8,000	24	356	-37.0	49	29	362	-32.5	42	22,000					10	42	-46.6	-----	
9,000	23	307	-44.0	49	27	314	-40.3	39	23,000					5	36	-44.2	-----	
10,000	22	264	-50.5	49	27	270	-47.4	-----										

¹ Operated by Massachusetts Institute of Technology.² Began April 3, 1939.

TABLE 2.—Free-air resultant winds based on pilot-balloon observations made near 5 p. m. (E. S. T.) during August 1939

[Directions given in degrees from North (N=360°, E=90°, S=180°, W=270°)—Velocities in meters per second (superior figures indicate number of observations)]

Altitude (meters) m. s. l.	Abilene, Tex. (637 m.)		Albuquerque, N. Mex. (1,554 m.)		Atlanta, Ga. (302 m.)		Billings, Mont. (1,095 m.)		Boise, Idaho (850 m.)		Brooklyn, N. Y. (15 m.)		Brownsville, Tex. (7 m.)		Buffalo, N. Y. (220 m.)		Burlington, Vt. (132 m.)		Charleston, S. C. (18 m.)		Cheyenne, Wyo. (1,873 m.)		Chicago, Ill. (192 m.)		Cincinnati, Ohio (157 m.)	
	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity
Surface	158	2.6 ³¹	231	1.8 ³¹	258	0.3 ³⁰	272	0.3 ³¹	293	3.2 ³¹	163	3.0 ³⁰	128	5.3 ⁵⁰	260	2.7 ³¹	243	0.7 ³¹	167	2.3 ³¹	9	0.9 ³¹	228	0.8 ³¹	180	0.6 ³¹
500	163	3.2 ³¹	190	1.0 ³⁰	241	4.3 ³⁰	297	3.3 ³¹	236	2.0 ³¹	148	5.3 ³⁰	257	3.2 ³¹	226	1.8 ³¹	185	3.3 ³¹	206	3.2 ³¹	246	3.1 ³⁰	239	1.5 ³¹		
1,000	158	2.8 ³¹	91	6.6 ³⁰	350	5.5 ³¹	302	2.2 ³¹	266	3.1 ³¹	150	3.4 ³¹	241	3.4 ³¹	231	4.6 ³¹	228	3.4 ²⁸	257	5.3 ³¹	236	2.7 ²⁸	261	1.7 ³⁰		
1,500	172	2.3 ³¹	225	2.1 ³¹	311	1.2 ³¹	291	2.7 ³¹	275	4.6 ³⁴	130	2.5 ²⁶	243	3.8 ³¹	252	0.6 ³¹	232	3.1 ³¹	249	4.3 ³¹	236	2.3 ³¹	257	3.0 ²⁸		
2,000	161	1.8 ³¹	224	1.0 ³¹	10	1.6 ³¹	282	3.4 ³¹	290	2.2 ³¹	268	1.2 ³¹	132	2.7 ²⁹	249	4.3 ³¹	231	4.1 ³¹	263	3.9 ³¹	298	2.1 ³¹	307	4.7 ³¹		
2,500	136	1.4 ³¹	357	.3 ³¹	352	1.4 ³¹	280	6.2 ³⁰	268	6.3 ³¹	263	6.0 ³¹	136	2.3 ³¹	251	2.1 ³¹	261	6.5 ³¹	277	6.9 ³¹	234	4.2 ²⁹	292	4.3 ³¹		
3,000	60	1.4 ³¹	553	1.6 ³¹	328	2.5 ³¹	265	8.3 ³¹	258	6.5 ³¹	262	9.1 ³¹	123	1.0 ³¹	261	6.5 ³¹	238	5.6 ³¹	286	8.4 ²⁵	274	9.1 ¹⁶	271	4.6 ¹⁷		
4,000	24	1.7 ¹⁸	324	1.9 ²⁰	318	3.3 ¹⁹	291	9.4 ²¹	255	9.0 ²⁴	258	6.0 ¹³	126	1.6 ¹¹	269	7.0 ¹⁰	126	1.8 ¹⁰	266	11.0 ¹⁸	296	16.8 ¹³	288	16.8 ¹³		
5,000	353	3.9 ¹⁸	281	4.6 ²²	300	4.9 ¹⁸	265	10.5 ²⁶	245	10.0 ²²	263	269	7.0 ¹⁰	126	1.8 ¹⁰	261	15.7 ¹¹	261	15.7 ¹¹	280	21.1 ¹¹	274	11.2 ¹¹			
6,000	320	4.2 ²¹	274	11.2 ¹⁸	280	14.1 ¹³	261	15.7 ¹¹	261	15.7 ¹¹	261	15.7 ¹¹	261	15.7 ¹¹	261	15.7 ¹¹	261	15.7 ¹¹	261	15.7 ¹¹	280	21.1 ¹¹	274	11.2 ¹¹		
7,000	316	4.9 ¹⁰																								
8,000																										
9,000																										
10,000																										
12,000																										
14,000																										

Altitude (meters) m. s. l.	El Paso, Tex. (1,196 m.)		Fargo, N. Dak. (283 m.)		Greensboro, N. Car. (271 m.)		Havre, Mont. (766 m.)		Houston, Tex. (21 m.)		Euron, S. Dak. (393 m.)		Las Vegas, Nev. (570 m.)		Little Rock, Ark. (82 m.)		Medford, Oreg. (410 m.)		Miami, Fla. (10 m.)		Minneapolis, Minn. (281 m.)		Nashville, Tenn. (194 m.)		New Orleans, La. (19 m.)	
	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity
Surface	194	1.8 ³¹	233	1.1 ³¹	239	0.3 ³¹	263	1.3 ³¹	211	1.6 ³¹	211	1.7 ³¹	185	1.7 ³¹	204	1.1 ³¹	315	2.0 ³¹	109	1.8 ³¹	253	1.8 ³¹	338	0.1 ³¹	237	1.7 ³¹
500	220	1.8 ³¹	211	1.0 ³¹	253	2.4 ³⁰	184	3.3 ³¹	215	1.7 ³¹	183	1.8 ³¹	241	1.0 ³¹	312	2.3 ³¹	134	1.8 ³¹	251	2.2 ³¹	276	0.4 ³¹	262	2.9 ³¹		
1,000	177	1.6 ³¹	253	3.2 ³¹	268	2.5 ³¹	266	4.1 ³¹	188	1.9 ³¹	219	1.9 ³¹	183	2.0 ³¹	270	1.7 ³¹	314	2.4 ³¹	162	1.3 ³¹	239	2.3 ³¹	247	0.9 ³¹	280	3.2 ³¹
1,500	122	1.6 ³¹	268	4.5 ²⁹	278	3.4 ³¹	259	4.8 ³¹	188	1.9 ³¹	219	1.9 ³¹	183	2.0 ³¹	280	2.2 ³¹	314	2.4 ³¹	224	2.1 ³¹	231	2.3 ³¹	247	1.7 ³¹	308	3.1 ³¹
2,000	96	2.5 ³¹	281	4.9 ³¹	273	3.7 ³¹	265	6.1 ³¹	122	1.1 ³¹	265	4.1 ³¹	236	5.2 ³¹	309	3.7 ³¹	205	3.5 ³¹								

TABLE 3.—Maximum free-air wind velocities (M. P. S.), for different sections of the United States based on pilot balloon observations during August 1939

Section	Surface to 2,500 meters (m. s. l.)					Between 2,500 and 5,000 meters (m. s. l.)					Above 5,000 meters (m. s. l.)				
	Maximum velocity	Direction	Altitude (m.) m. s. l.	Date	Station	Maximum velocity	Direction	Altitude (m.) m. s. l.	Date	Station	Maximum velocity	Direction	Altitude (m.) m. s. l.	Date	Station
Northeast ¹	29.2	WSW	1,210	9	Buffalo, N. Y.	28.8	W	4,320	9	Albany, N. Y.	42.2	WSW	11,380	29	Syracuse, N. Y.
East-Central ¹	26.0	W	1,070	18	Greensboro, N. C.	22.8	WNW	3,490	7	Cincinnati, Ohio	25.0	SW	11,310	5	Elkins, W. Va.
Southeast ¹	25.7	SSW	2,410	12	Tampa, Fla.	36.8	ESE	4,970	13	Birmingham, Ala.	36.6	ESE	5,010	13	Birmingham, Ala.
North-Central ¹	31.0	SSW	1,330	21	Detroit, Mich.	36.6	WSW	4,920	27	Bismarck, N. Dak.	58.0	W	13,740	21	Huron, S. Dak.
Central ¹	40.4	SSW	1,420	10	Wichita, Kans.	30.6	NW	3,900	22	Des Moines, Iowa	41.6	WNW	12,240	6	Omaha, Nebr.
South-Central ¹	24.2	WSW	610	19	Jackson, Miss.	31.2	W	3,190	10	Amarillo, Tex.	33.0	WNW	12,890	21	Oklahoma City, Okla.
Northwest ²	24.9	W	1,260	11	Pendleton, Oreg.	28.6	SSW	5,000	27	Medford, Oreg.	32.0	SSW	8,140	27	Medford, Oreg.
West-Central ¹	23.6	WSW	1,880	9	Pueblo, Colo.	40.7	SSE	3,980	29	Ely, Nev.	52.4	SSW	9,070	27	Redding, Calif.
Southwest ³	30.8	NNW	2,250	15	Sandberg, Calif.	24.2	NNW	2,510	15	Sandberg, Calif.	39.0	W	13,620	7	Las Vegas, Nev.

¹ Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and northern Ohio.

² Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, southern Ohio, Kentucky, eastern Tennessee, and North Carolina.

³ South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama.

⁴ Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

⁵ Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri.

⁶ Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas (except El Paso), and western Tennessee.

⁷ Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.

⁸ Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, northern Nevada, and northern California.

⁹ Southern California, southern Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, and extreme west Texas.

TABLE 4.—Mean altitudes and temperatures of significant points identifiable as tropopauses during April 1939, classified according to the potential temperatures (10-degree intervals between 320° and 409° A.) with which they are identified. (Based on radiosonde observations)

Potential tempera-tures, °A.	Albuquerque, N. Mex.			Bismarck, N. Dak.			Charleston, S. C.			Denver, Colo.			El Paso, Tex.			Ely, Nev.			Miami, Fla.			
	Num-ber of cases	Mean altitude (km.) m. s. l.	Mean tem-pera-ture, °C.	Num-ber of cases	Mean altitude (km.) m. s. l.	Mean tem-pera-ture, °C.	Num-ber of cases	Mean altitude (km.) m. s. l.	Mean tem-pera-ture, °C.	Num-ber of cases	Mean altitude (km.) m. s. l.	Mean tem-pera-ture, °C.	Num-ber of cases	Mean altitude (km.) m. s. l.	Mean tem-pera-ture, °C.	Num-ber of cases	Mean altitude (km.) m. s. l.	Mean tem-pera-ture, °C.	Num-ber of cases	Mean altitude (km.) m. s. l.	Mean tem-pera-ture, °C.	
310-319				2	8.5	-40.5				1	10.0	-49.0				2	9.2	-38.0				
320-329				10	9.6	-44.5				11	11.3	-52.0	1	9.8	-38.0	13	10.7	-47.0				
330-339	2	11.8	-56.5	20	11.0	-51.4	2	10.0	-39.0	11	12.1	-53.5	12	12.0	-53.4	13	12.2	-55.9	4	12.4	-54.7	
340-349	9	12.6	-58.0	21	12.1	-54.7	17	12.1	-53.5	12	12.0	-53.4	13	12.2	-54.2	15	12.2	-55.9				
350-359	17	14.1	-66.5	10	13.2	-59.2	19	13.3	-58.2	11	13.8	-63.2	23	14.1	-66.5	12	13.5	-61.5	7	14.1	-56.0	
360-369	9	15.0	-69.8	5	14.0	-61.4	13	14.8	-66.1	5	14.4	-62.8	17	15.1	-71.5	7	14.4	-65.3	13	14.8	-66.9	
370-379	10	15.8	-71.4	1	14.4	-59.0	9	15.8	-71.2	6	14.8	-64.8	14	15.9	-72.7	8	15.0	-65.8	13	15.5	-68.4	
380-389	10	16.0	-69.3	4	15.1	-62.0	3	16.3	-72.3	5	16.2	-67.8	6	16.4	-73.7	10	15.6	-65.7	5	16.2	-67.6	
390-399	2	16.7	-69.5	1	16.0	-65.0	5	16.5	-67.0	6	16.4	-67.2	4	16.9	-72.8	6	16.1	-64.8	8	16.7	-68.8	
400-409	1	17.1	-70.0	1	16.2	-62.0	1	17.5	-73.0	8	16.6	-64.4	1	17.2	-71.0	1	16.6	-67.0	3	17.0	-69.7	
All (weighted means)		14.7	-66.8		11.9	-53.8		13.9	-61.1		13.9	-60.3		14.6	-67.2		13.4	-58.9		15.3	-65.8	
Mean potential temperature (weighted), °A		365.0			344.7			360.8			359.4			362.8			358.8			372.5		

Potential tempera-tures °A.	Nashville, Tenn.			Oakland, Calif.			Oklahoma City, Okla.			Omaha, Nebr.			Phoenix, Ariz.			San Antonio, Tex.			Washington, D. C.		
	Num-ber of cases	Mean altitude (km.) m. s. l.	Mean tem-pera-ture, °C.	Num-ber of cases	Mean altitude (km.) m. s. l.	Mean tem-pera-ture, °C.	Num-ber of cases	Mean altitude (km.) m. s. l.	Mean tem-pera-ture, °C.	Num-ber of cases	Mean altitude (km.) m. s. l.	Mean tem-pera-ture, °C.	Num-ber of cases	Mean altitude (km.) m. s. l.	Mean tem-pera-ture, °C.	Num-ber of cases	Mean altitude (km.) m. s. l.	Mean tem-pera-ture, °C.	Num-ber of cases	Mean altitude (km.) m. s. l.	Mean tem-pera-ture, °C.
320-329	3	10.3	-50.0	2	10.0	-44.5	2	10.8	-46.0	2	10.5	-46.1	3	11.8	-55.7	2	10.4	-41.5	1	11.9	-57.0
330-339	10	11.0	-49.9	10	10.6	-45.5	2	12.2	-54.9	12	12.3	-55.6	5	12.2	-52.6	16	11.9	-51.4			
340-349	19	12.2	-53.3	17	11.8	-49.8	8	12.2	-54.9	8	13.3	-59.8	13	13.8	-63.3	10	13.9	-65.5	12	13.2	-57.5
350-359	13	12.9	-55.6	8	13.4	-60.2	13	13.7	-62.2	8	14.3	-63.6	15	15.1	-69.7	7	14.7	-67.9	5	14.6	-64.6
360-369	12	14.6	-65.3	10	14.2	-60.7	12	14.5	-65.7	6	15.2	-67.2	8	14.9	-63.2	8	16.0	-71.0	4	16.1	-74.0
370-379	9	15.4	-67.8	8	15.1	-64.4	5	15.2	-67.2	8	14.9	-63.2	8	16.0	-71.0	4	16.1	-74.0	1	14.7	-59.0
380-389	4	15.4	-62.5	7	15.7	-67.0	7	15.8	-67.1	5	15.5	-63.2	4	16.4	-70.2	13	16.4	-71.6	2	14.7	-65.0
390-399	6	16.5	-66.7	10	16.2	-66.3	3	16.3	-65.7	5	15.6	-60.8	4	16.7	-70.5	2	17.2	-74.0	2	16.6	-68.5
400-409	3	16.7	-66.0	5	16.6	-65.8	5	17.0	-67.2	5	16.5	-63.8	3	17.3	-70.3						
All (weighted means)		13.5	-58.6		13.7	-57.9		14.4	-63.0		13.4	-57.7		14.6	-65.9		14.9	-66.3		13.2	-57.4
Mean potential temperature (weighted), °A		358.5			363.3			366.1			361.4			364.5			369.1			356.3	